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AMERICA: AND A NOTE
THE ARCANO DEL MARE

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EARLY MAPS OF AMERICA;

AND A NOTE ON

ROBERT DUDLEY

AND THE

ARCANO DEL MARE.

Read before the American Antiquarian Society, October 21, 1873,

By EDWARD E. HALE.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PRINTED BY CHARLES HAMILTON.
1874.

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EARLY MAPS IN MUNICH.

BY EDWARD E. HALE.

[The following Memoranda were made in Munich, June 22, 1873, — after an agreeable morning in the Royal Library. They are not of great importance, — and probably not of interest even to geographers, excepting so far as the references to the MS. maps of Robert Dudley may prove to be so. But I present them all to the Society, because they may at least save some trouble to other explorers. E. E. H.]

The earliest map which they showed me bears their number, 133. It is easily read, on a roller, — not in very good preservation. No name, no date.

At Brazil (South America) is this inscription, — without the name "Brazil," — "Istæ terræ quae inventa sunt positum est nomen Sanctæ Crucis inventa est, et in ea est maxima copia ligni breselii etiam inventa cassia grossa ut brachium hominis. Aves Papagagi magni ut falcones et sunt rubri homines, vero ubi nullam legem tenentes se invicem comedunt."

[The badness of the Latin is not to be charged to the copyist. E. E. H.]

At the West Indies. "Omnes istæ insulæ ac terræ inventae fuerunt ab uno Genuensi Nomine Columbo, et in ista insula — sunt animalia alienæ naturæ — serpentes item. Inveniunt aurum in multis locis omnes istæ insulæ nominantur Antillia."

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Next to Africa. "Omnes damnati ad mortem de gratia especiali obtinent a Rege Portugaliæ quod toto tempore vitae suæ possint in hac insula habitare mona. Nihil inventur nisi radices herba et * * * custodiam dictus. Rex ibidem castrum construxit."

The Paradisus Terrestris is in Africa on this map.

North of the Azores and west of Scotland appears a long island, marked Terradauens. The principal headlands are Capo St. Paolo, Capo Sto. Spirito.

134. Poorly done on paper. 12 maps of Asia, six of Europe.

135 is old vellum in color and gold,—"monasterium Benedictorum in Metten me possidet."

"MSS. mixt. 19 a." is marked inside, but the outside as above. "135 Icon. Geog." This is the Munich number.

No. 1. The America has Coba, Jamaica, Isabella, San Juan Porto Rico,—but *not* Florida.

The Spanish main is marked, "Tota terra inventa per Christof. Colombo Jamensis de Re de Spanier."

Brazil (South America) is marked "Tota terra vocata Santæ Crucis de Re de portugale."

On No. III. is the West of Europe. Just west of Valencia, about the width of Ireland from it — or rather more — is a round island, with a crooked strait dividing it, marked in red, "Ja de bresile."

Nearly half way to Terceira from this is "Isola de Mayda."

West of the north part of Scotland, northwest of *Brazile* is Fixlada, half as large as Ireland.

On No. 1 the name Brazil does not appear, at the South American Brazil. There are six vellum charts in all; taking in the whole world. No scale nor latitudes.

136. Exquisite vellum. Its No. 4 begins at the north with "Terra de S. Cob: io Steven Comes," meaning Sebastian Cabot. It has Cape Cod as "C. de St. Maria, baia de S. Antonio." It has Bermuda, but wholly leaves out *Brazil*, in S. America. Mexico is down as TIMITISAN. The Spanish main is quite accurately drawn to "P. Baya" and "azecises." Then it breaks off, and begins near Straits of Magellan, at southern end, with bay of Anegada [written *bay*], then "tera baya." All South America is marked PERV.

But this seems to have been merely a wish to draw *Spanish* America,—for No. 5 has, on the same scale, Terra de Brazil and the whole coast. On both 4 and 5 Cape Cod is C. de S. Maria, and both have "terra ene de Scob: io Steven Comes," or perhaps "Scobito Steven Comes."

Island of Brazil as in 135.

No. 137. A beautifully illustrated atlas. Spanish, on vellum. Date 1580. Not large.

I. Gives Sts. of Magelhaens from 34 South on the East Coast round to the same on the West Coast.

II. Is the rest of South America.

III. Is the Gulf of Mexico, North to Cape Breton:—which is spelled CABO BRETÃO. It is drawn square.

IV. Is Lavrador.

The other maps are Europe and Asia, and careful astronomical tables follow.

[I made a rough tracing of the United States Coast from Cape Breton to Florida. It is nearly equally divided by the Ro de Montanhos,—which corresponds with the *b.* fernosa [formosa] of the so-called S. Cabot map of 1544, and by a cape without a name,—which is the Trafal or Trafalgar of the early maps, and which Mr. Kohl supposes to be Hatteras.]

The only names I thought of any possible value are these, beginning at Cape Breton.

[In CABO BRETÃO.]

C. de Bretano,
I. de S. S. Joao.
Barillones.
Ro. grande.
R. della vuelta.
C. aquenisiado.
Costalha.
ell Carnaveral.
Ro. de Montanhos.
Toll fas. (And, on the sea here,)
baisos costa de medianos.

[South and west of "Ro. de Montanhos."]

C. della Madsagente.
C. de Sa. Maria.
arcapellago.
C. dello-sausifer.
Ro. de halleros.
C. de S. J. Batiste.
R. de buenamadie.
C. de Santaa.
baia de Sa cristoval.
Ro. de Santiago.
C. de largaienas.
o. de sai joan.

[At this point is the rough cape (Trafalgar, as above) without any name here.]

C. de Sact. Spirito.
C. dell principe.
Rio dell principe.
Po baxo.
Costa de Mattas.
de testo.
Ro. de Canoas.
C. de S. Romao.
R. Jordan.
C. de St. Helena.

With this familiar name begins their Florida and Gulf of Mexico. The coast of the United States is hopelessly wrong. Nothing can be identified, excepting Cape Breton, Florida, and possibly Hatteras. Yet it must be noticed that the date is 1580.

138 is four heavy volumes folio, of charts—roughly drawn, but evidently for use—on coarse, strong drawing paper.

[An inquiry made to the courteous librarian, Dr. Halm, revealed the interesting fact that these were the original maps drawn by Robert Dudley, (son of the Earl of Leicester), who took in Italy the title of Duke of Northumberland. At the end of this paper, I give a few notes regarding him.]

Vol. I. is Asia and Europe, and I did not look at it.

Vol. II. is Africa and America. Africa takes the 39 first charts, and I did not look at it. At 40, America begins with

a map which has this endorsement: Questa mezzo carte e cancellata perche e meglio fatta di nuove. It is quite recent, probably about 1620. Has some Dutch names and some English. I think the whole is drawn from Hendrick Hudson's charts. No. 40 runs from *E.* long. 316 to *E.* long. 366, and 38 N. to 47 N., the scale being as these marks show—

38 316 317 318

The Islands along the coast east of Long Island are Blocx, at [long E. 317] Sloty, Nassau, Texel and Vlielant, the last two as one, which are Martha's Vineyard—C. Malabar is so named. C. Cod is la Punta. The Mass. Bay names are "C. d' Grave, Henri Pto. di Vos. Gelos C. del porto, Costa de Staten, Staten Bay," this at Plymouth, and, more inland from Plymouth, "Amouchi eisi."

Maine is "Norumbega, La Nuova Francia, Prov. di Quinbeguy."

"Nuova Anglia" is down twice.

[This corresponds with No. 2 of the Arcano, but the longitudes are a little wider, and many names have been added.] The engraved map may be thus described:—

No. 2 in the Arcano, begins a little West of 315 and runs to E. longitude 326. It begins at 37 N., but there is none of the coast until you come to 38 N. The coast line runs to 45 north, but the engraving with the title America, Nova Angloa goes above 47 North. The longitudes are a little narrower than the manuscript, the latitudes are just the same. The Islands along the coast East of Long Island are Id. Adrain Blocks. Island d. Nassau, Texel, and Vliealance, which are both on one island. I: Cabeliano and South of Texel. I: di Hendrick. Cape Malabare is so named. Cape Cod is Cape Cod, the Massachusetts bay names are Cape Anna, Henry's Bay, Boston. Pto. Vos. et Massachusette Accomak, Graue Bay, New Plimouth, C: di Plimouth: Golfo, B. Koock, Fuic Bay. [These changes indicate a later revision of the MS.]

Map 41 is Nova Scotia and New Foundland,—quite accurate, and of the same scale with the other. The banks are dotted. It includes the southern part of Labrador, and there is the date 1587. But the map as above is later.

On the back of this is a small draft of New York Bay, of which I have a sufficiently accurate tracing. *Note* Hell-Gate, Sandy Bay, Narnticony, Pte de Eyer, and that *no* Dutch settlement is down. Also, *Note*, C. Henlopen. Long. 315° E. is 63° W. (about ten short.)

This drawing is probably the earliest drawing existing of New York harbor, made in such detail.

The lines of coast and islands are substantially the same as those in the Dutch map, of which there is a fac-simile in O'Callaghan's New Netherlands. The scale is twice as large, and many more names appear.

Beginning at the North the names are Mahicani, Maquani. This I suppose to be "The *first* of the Mohicans."

P. di Rachterkol, *(? Hoboken.)*
*R. Man-nitto, *(the North River.)*
*I. da Hellegatte. (
*Hellegatte, *(Hell-gate).*
*B. di Keer *(on L. I. Sound-Northern side.)*
Rachterkohl.
B. di Rachterkol *(the bay at Bergen).*
C. Codins *(at the West end of L. Island.)*
*Sande-Bay or B. d' Arena *(Sandy Hook Bay.)*
*Sand-poynt, *(Sandy Hook).*
*Rondebergh hook, *(Sandy Hook.)*
Narnticony, *(S.-west of Sandy Hook Bay.)*
R: di Sandy: Bay, *(The Inlet South of Sandy Hook Bay.)*
Pt. de Eyer.
C. Henlopen.

C. Henlopen is but one degree South of the Point of Sandy Hook, while the Northern point of New York island is nearly three quarters of a degree north of it.

[I have noted with a star the names on the map in O'Callaghan's New Netherlands.]

The next map is the mouth of Hudson's Bay; large and in great detail.

"Bocca del gran Golfo de H. Hudson Inglese. Scoperto nel 1613, il 2d° viagio." It notes var. 28, 9 maustr. (australe.); goes up to 62 N. from 52 N. on the scale of two inches for one degree of latitude.

The next takes this up with Davis's Straits and just a point of Greenland.

It has variations 19, 20 marked on it.

The next gives the whole of Hudson's Bay on the same large scale.

Map 45 goes north to lat. 63, and at the north-west notes, "mare operto et dove si sperava de pasagio alla Cina et all India." The upper corner is lat. 63, long. 297 E.

The next is the *Western* coast of America, same scales, drawn up to 53° N. and then dotted lines to N. E.

"La costa dell America Settentrionale incognita."

This begins at long. 229 E.

The next is G. of Mexico with Florida.

The next is East Florida to C. S. Romain.

Questa costa della florida fu scoperto da Francesi nel 1564.

The next, smaller scale, from Amazon up to Labrador has "La Virginia habitata d' Inglese al presente."

The next gives West of *Roanoac.* "Virginia l'Inghilterra gia abondanata."

The spelling *Roanoac* and the draught show that Dudley had seen *DeBry.*

But in New England he has "La Verginia habitata d' Inglese." And at Cape Cod, very badly drawn "C. della habitatione Inglese."

The next has Norumbega and C. Raso.

The next (46) from Florida to New England.

"La Verginia Vecchia. Windandecosia"—for N. Carolina.

"La Verginia Nuova, posseduta d' Inglese," at Chesipioc, and "La Nuova Inghilterra possiduta d' Inglese."

47 is Cuba. What follows, still on the same large scale, are South America, and the ocean even where there is no land. I mean that there are whole sheets covered with latitudes and longitudes only.

Then the maps take up the west coast,—and give California bending far to the west. But in frequent notes in Italian, the author prides himself on not going so far as the geographers.

C. di St. Trinita is at 208 East, at 25° 30' N.

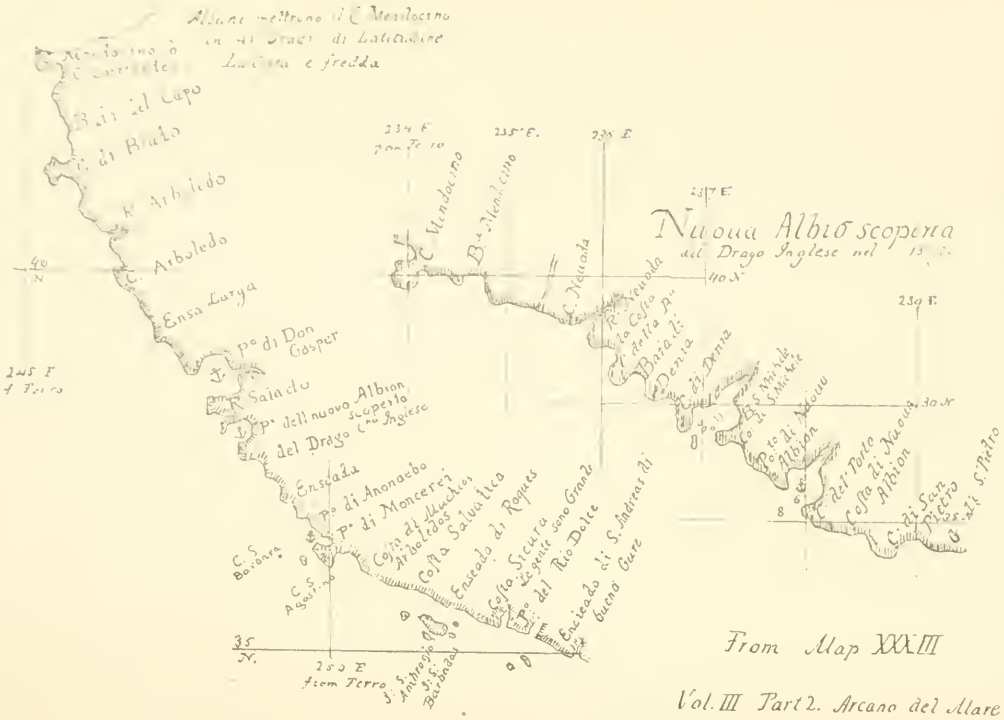
B. di St. Trinita at same longitude at 26° N. This map then sweeps to the west, giving C. di Hondio at the extreme north west, in long. 255 E., lat. 30 North, and the next on a very large scale.

It gives the Island of Jeddo coming east of 215° E. long., the Straits of Jeddo (Le Strette di Jeso) just five degrees of longitude wide—say 225 miles in that latitude, and then begins America. "Il Regno di Quivira," of which the coast line runs southeast 230° East. In English *pencil* is written here, undoubtedly by Dudley himself, "The lande of Jesso ought to 217 degr. 45 lat."

Map 83 unites the two last.

At 45° N. 218 E. there is this allusion to the cold observed by Drake:

"Quivira fu scoperto dal Drago Inglese nel 1582 fu tanto freddo nel mese d' Guignio che nõ poteva conportar lo poi andava a gr. 38½ et laure fu tempestabile et la nominava Nova Albion ma il fredo insopportabile dure. Sin a



From Map at p 18. Libro II. Arcano del Mare. edit. 1647.

From Map XXXIII

Vol. III Part 2. Arcano del Mare edition of 1647.

From Coltons Atlas 1855.

43 Giadi." [Drop the period at *dure* and this is intelligible.] Under this is "Terra Freddo* che era detto Porto."

On 84, which is a line of the American Pacific Coast, is this note: "Li Spanioli nel ritonare delle Filippini alla nuova Spagna seguitano questa costa per beneficio delli venti marestrali in la favoni, et comuna m^re^ nō t oceano in alrui luoghi si no al Capo Mendocino."

The next says:

"Non marivghiale" [do not marvel] "che questa mia carte fa la distantia di longitudine fra il capo di Mendocino et il capo Callifornia molto pio corto delli Carte volgari che sono falsissimi in questa distante per centinaria di leaghi."

This map gives R. di Todos Sanctos at 42¼ N. Lat.; Cape Mendocino at 40; B. of N. Albion at 237 E. Long. and 38 N. with the note "N. Porto bonissimo."

[Our California friends must permit me to say that Porto bonissimo is a very strong phrase for the open road-stead of "Sir Francis Drake's Bay" as it is now understood.]

The back of 86, a large sheet, is covered with a note which includes a long copy from a Jesuit letter writer in Jeddo, in the year 1621; letter 217 by Padre Girolano de Angelis, as to a Japanese statement made to him; viz:

That from Matzuma in Japan towards the east, was 90 days sail, at 18 to 20 miles per day, and that from the same place to the west, which they call Nixir, is 60 days sail.

[I print the notes above substantially as I made them in Munich. Unfortunately for me when I visited the Library the next day to make further study of these original maps of Dudley's, I found that in honor of St. John's day, it was closed. I had to solace myself as I could, by

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*"Quivira was discovered by Drake, the Englishman, in 1582; it was so cold in the month of June that he could not bear it. Then he went to 38½ degrees, and the weather was temperate and he called it Nova Albion. But the insupportable cold continued to 43 degrees," (that is to one coming south). In the printed editions the date 1582 is corrected to 1579.

remembering that on that day Cabot discovered North America. In London afterwards Mr. Major rendered me every assistance in the British Museum, where they have a fine copy of the Engraved Arcano del Mare, and there and at our Cambridge, I have studied the engraved maps, which, so far as the identification of the Californian localities goes, seem to me to deserve more interest than they have received. It is evident that Dudley thought he had first rate authority. It is known that he was Cavendish's brother-in-law, and it seems impossible that he should not have had Cavendish's charts. Cavendish's first voyage in the South Sea was in 1587. His second, in which he died, was in 1592-3.

The engraved Arcano omits many of the maps in the MS. The most important of the large maps of Hudson's Bay are omitted. I believe them to have been drawn from Hudson's own, because there was no other authority possible. It seems to me that they have very high authority. The date of that series is evidently after 1620, and before 1630.

I will mention here, that the map printed in fac-simile in O'Callaghan,' from an old map in Albany, is the southwestern quarter of No. 2, of the "Arcano."

NOTE ON ROBERT DUDLEY,

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

AND HIS ARCANO DEL MARE.

Robert Dudley, who took in Italy the title of Duke of Northumberland, was the son of the celebrated Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, by Lady Douglas Howard, the widow of Lord Sheffield. He was born at Sheen in Surrey, in 1573.

Lady Douglas Sheffield and her son always claimed, and apparently with good grounds, that Leicester was secretly married to her. If he were, this Robert Dudley should have inherited Leicester's titles.

But in 1576, immediately after the Countess of Essex became a widow, Leicester privately married her. He abandoned and disowned Lady Sheffield; and her son, Robert Dudley, was declared to be only his natural issue. Leicester never abandoned him however, but, under his direction he was educated by Sir Edward Horsey, Governor of the Isle of Wight, and when he came to the proper age, he was sent to Christ College, Oxford.

At Leicester's death, in 1588, he left to this Robert Dudley, Kenilworth and the lordships of Denbigh and Chick, and the bulk of his estate.

The young man's genius was adventurous, and he shared the enthusiasm of his time for maritime exploits. He married a sister of the navigator, Thomas Cavendish, and in 1592 took out letters of administration on Cavendish's estate. There seems to be some question whether Cavendish were then dead, but he had been long absent from England.

This circumstance seems to me to give special interest to Dudley's notes on the Pacific Ocean, and his maps of the California Coast, of which he always speaks as if he had authorities at first hand. Cavendish had entered the Pacific Ocean, Jan. 6, 1587, had passed along the coast to Acapulco *and California*, and reached England by way of Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 9, 1588.

This was just the time of Leicester's death, and the young Sir Robert Dudley hoped to make an expedition to the South Seas. Queen Elizabeth prevented him, and disappointed in this hope he fitted out an expedition at his own charge in 1594, and sailed for Trinidad and Guiana,

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of which expedition he wrote a modest narrative, which is in Hackluyt, p. 511, Vol. III. He was in the river Oronoco just before Raleigh. After the death of his first wife, about the end of Elizabeth's reign, he married Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh.

In 1605 he began a suit to prove the legitimacy of his birth, but the suspicion with which he was regarded by the government, and the steady opposition of the Countess of Essex, his father's widow, if his birth were illegitimate, stood in his way. At the same time he abandoned his own wife, seduced the daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, and went with her to Florence, in Italy, where he took the title of Earl of Warwick. On going abroad he took a license to travel "with three servants, four geldings and eighty pounds in money." Travelling on the continent would seem to have been cheaper than it is now. It is said that Elizabeth Southwell went disguised as one of the servants. In 1607 James I. recalled him, but he refused to obey the call, and his estate during his life was seized by the crown. Kenilworth was bought by agreement with him. for the young Prince Henry, for £14,500, of which only £3,000 were ever paid to him.

He died in 1639.

He was a favorite with Cosmo II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was of great service to that country.

The creation of the present city of Leghorn, as a large and beautiful commercial mart, is due to his engineering skill and enterprise in draining a vast morass between Pisa and the sea.

He improved the harbor of Leghorn, induced the Duke to proclaim it a free port, and persuaded many English merchants to settle there.

The Duke of Tuscany made him a Duke of the Holy Roman Empire. He became chamberlain to the Grand Duchess, and he then assumed his grandfather's title of the Duke of Northumberland.

It is by this title that he is known in the Italian histories, and this is the title given to him in his manuscript atlas in the library of Munich, which these notes describe.

He was always a patron of science and literature. His most important work is the "Arcano del Mare," in which are engraved a part of the maps in the Munich MSS. collection. The title of the first edition is "Del Arcano del Mare di Roberto Dudleo, Duca di Nortumbria e Conte di Warwick, libri VI., Firenze, 1630, 46, 47." It is in royal folio, 3 vols., beautifully executed. This first edition is now very rare; a copy of it, mentioned by Lowndes, sold for £30 9s. I found two sets in the British Museum. There is one of the same in perfect order in the library of Harvard College.

A part of the Arcano del Mare is in the Public Library of the city of Worcester.

Gorton's estimate of Dudley is in these words: "Like others of his family he was an active, clever, well-informed, but unprincipled man."

I cannot find that Hallam notices him at all. I cannot but think that

the maps and dissertations in the Arcano del Mare, are of much more importance than one would infer from Gorton's remarks. If, as I believe, he used the original charts of Henry Hudson, the manuscript at Munich gives us by far the most accurate account we have of the northern voyages of that discoverer. I have already said that there is reason to suspect that the maps of the Pacific Coast were drawn from the original observations of Cavendish.

I have read but little of the text of the Arcano, but I ought to say that what I have read seems to me much more judicious, and to show much more real scientific knowledge than the average of such speculations in those days.

The Atlas in the Arcano contains thirty-three maps of America. My notes on the Munich Atlas show that that contains forty-six maps in manuscript. After the engraved map, No. 33, the reference to Drake and the coldness of Oregon is in the following words:

"Questa Carta e l' ultima del sesto Libro, la quale comincia co'l porto di Nuova Albion di longitudine gr. 237 e latitudine gr. 38 scoperto dal Drago Inglese nel 1579 in circa, come di sopra, luogo comodo per far acqua, e pigliare altri rinfrescamenti. Il detto Drago trovò, che li genti saluatichi del paese erano molto cortesi, e amorevoli, e la terra assai ben fruttifera, e l'aria temperata. Vidde di conigli in quantità grande, ma con code lunghe come i topi, e di molti cavalli saluatichi, con maggior maraviglia, atteso che gli Spagnuoli non viddero mai cavalli nell' America; e la ragione perchè il Drago cercò, e trovò detto porto, fu questa, che essendo passato il capo Mendozino vero di latitudine gr. 42 e mezzo per far acqua, fin a gr. 43 e mez. di latitudine Tramontana egli trovò la costa con tanto freddo nel mese di Giugnio che le sue genti non erano abili à comportarlo, del che si maraviglio assai, essendo il clima quasi pari à quelli di Toscana, e di Roma in Italia."

I annex heliotype copies of tracings from two of the maps in the Arcano. The larger one is from the second book, at page 18. The smaller is from that just named, map 33, of part 2nd, volume III., being indeed the last map in the collection, and corresponding to the MS. map 84 in the Munich Atlas.

It will be observed that the only name which appears on both of these little fragments is that of "Puerto dell Nuova Albion, Scoperto dal Drago Inglese," which on the other appears as "P.to di Nuova Albion." In both it is represented as a bay well closed by its headlands,—and an anchorage.

On both tracings another bay of similar shape is represented just to the North of Drake's bay. In one this is called "Baia S. Michele." In the other it appears as "Po. di. don Gasper." It is to be observed that this also, has the curious bottle shaped look of Drake's bay,—and I must be indulged the remark, that the bay of San Francisco, after numerous reductions and copyings would assume much this shape in the hydrography of that time.

I confess that it seems to me that more than one navigator of those times probably entered the Golden Gate into the bay of San Francisco. Each one recorded his own latitude,—and these two bays of map 33, almost identical in appearance, are due to an effort of the map maker to include two incorrect latitudes, in one map. If the maker of the Arcano had made his "B. St. Michele" identical with his "Porto di Nuova Albion" there could be little doubt that it represented the present Bay of San Francisco.

The full title of the first map is "Carta prima generale d'America dell' India Occidentale è Mare del Zur."

The full title of the other map, No. 33, is "Carta particolare dello Stretto di Jezo fra l'America è L'Isola Jezo." For further illustration of these maps, I annex the line of coast as drawn by our own geographers, from Colton's Atlas.

The copy of the Arcano in the library of Harvard College is from the Collection of Ebeling. In his own handwriting is this note on the first page, after stating that he had received it from the Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg:

"Liber longe rarissimus æque ac maximi pretii, paucis visis, quoque instructissimæ saepe caruere Bibliothecæ Publicæ." Vol. I. has the date 1646. Vol. II. and III. have the date 1647.

My authorities in the notes I here make of Dudley's life, beside the biographical dictionaries, are:

1. "Amye Robsart and the Earl of Leicester, together with memoirs and correspondence of Sir Robert Dudley. By George Adlard, London: Smith, 1870."

Mr. Adlard does not seem to have seen the Arcano.

2. "The Italian Biography of Sir Robert Dudley, Knight, known in Florentine history as 'Il Duca di Nortombria.'" By the Vicar of Stoneligh.

This volume seems to have been a part of the Warwickshire Historical Collections. The author, whose name, at this moment, I do not know, says: "The reader is to be informed that as Vicar of Stoneligh the writer has a commemorative duty to perform every year, which necessarily brought him to the knowledge of Sir Robert Dudley's character." The author is convinced that Dudley was the legitimate son of Leicester, and shows that Charles I. was of this opinion. He refers for Sir H. Nicolas Harris Nicolas's opinion to pp. 248, 249, 250, 251 of the Report on the Peerage Case before the Lords in 1824. See also Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 166.

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EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE BIRTH OF

EDWARD EVERETT HALE

APRIL THIRD, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWO. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

PROGRAMME

HENRY L. HIGGINSON, Esq.,
Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements, will take the chair at eight o'clock.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Psalm, *César Franck*

THE CECILIA SOCIETY.

Mr. B. J. LANG, Conductor.

Hallelujah, praise ye the Lord.
Praise God in His temple.
Praise ye the Lord in the firmament of His power.
Praise ye Him for His mighty acts.
Praise ye Him according to His majesty.
Praise ye Him with the sound of the trumpet.
Praise ye Him with the psaltery and harp.
Praise ye Him with the timbrel.
Praise ye Him with the dance.
Praise Him with the organ and stringed instruments.
Praise ye Him upon the loud cymbals.
Praise ye Him upon the high sounding cymbals.
Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord.
Praise ye the Lord.

Sentences (to be read responsively, all standing)

Let us now praise famous men, men renowned for their power, giving counsel by their understanding and declaring prophecies.

Leaders of the people by their counsel and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people, wise and eloquent in their instructions.

Their seed shall continually remain a good inheritance, and their children are within the covenant. The people will tell of their wisdom, and the congregation will show forth their praise.

He that giveth his mind to the law of the Most High and is occupied in the meditation thereof will seek out the wisdom of the ancients and be occupied in prophecies.

He will keep the sayings of renowned men, and where subtile parables are he will be there also. He will seek out the secrets of grave sentences and be conversant in dark parables.

He shall show forth that which he hath learned and shall glory in the law of the covenant of the Lord.

Lord, who shall abide in Thy tabernacle, who shall dwell in Thy holy hill? He that walketh uprightly and worketh righteousness and speaketh the truth in his heart.

He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season. His leaf also shall not wither, and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom and the man that getteth understanding, for the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver and the gain thereof than fine gold.

Length of days is in her right hand, in her left hand riches and honor. Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace.

The fear of the Lord maketh a merry heart, and giveth joy, and gladness, and a long life.

The root of wisdom is to fear the Lord, and the branches thereof are long life.

Sweet language will multiply friends: and a fair-speaking tongue will increase kind greetings.

A faithful friend is a strong defence: and they that fear the Lord shall find him.

Be willing to hear every godly discourse; and let not the parables of understanding escape thee.

And if thou seest a man of understanding, get thee betimes unto him, and let thy foot wear the steps of his door.

For honorable age is not that which standeth in length of time, nor that is measured by number of years.

But wisdom is the gray hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age.

The mouth of the righteous speaketh wisdom, and his tongue talketh judgment. The law of the Lord is in his heart. None of his steps shall slide.

They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever.

Anthem. "Send out Thy Light" . . . *Gounod*

Send out thy light and thy truth, let them lead me, and let them bring me to thy holy hill.

The Cecilia Society.

Address of Greeting and Congratulation.

Honorable George Frisbie Hoar.

Salamaleikum . . . . . *Cornelius*

The Cecilia Society.

(Baritone Solo . . Mr. Stephen Townsend.)

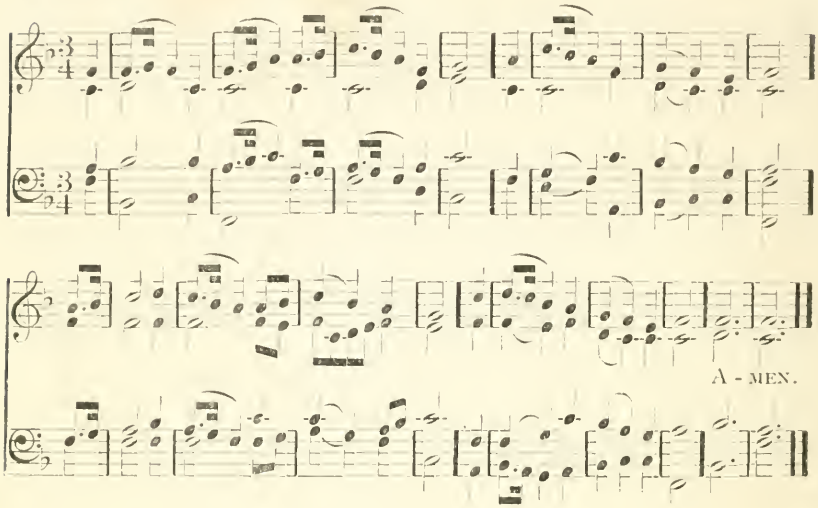
"Hail to this mansion to which you came,
And may your shadow be ever the same,
Live till your thousandth year in fame,
Salamaleikum!"

Response.

Dr. Hale.

All are invited to rise and sing together the following verses, taken from the version of the Seventy-eighth Psalm which has been familiar in the New England churches for six generations:

Hymn. St. Martin's.



Let children hear the mighty deeds
  Which God performed of old,
Which in our younger years we saw,
  And which our fathers told.

He bids us make his glories known,
  His works of power and grace;
And we'll convey his wonders down
  Through every rising race.

Our lips shall tell them to our sons,
  And they again to theirs,
That generations yet unborn
  May teach them to their heirs.

Thus shall they learn in God alone
  Their hope securely stands,
That they may ne'er forget his works,
  But practise his commands.

(Mr. B. L. Whelpley, Organist.)

All are requested to remain standing while the Blessing of God is invoked by Dr. Hale.

"There abides
In his allotted home a genuine priest,
The shepherd of his flock,— or, as a king
Is styled, when most affectionately praised,
The father of his people. Such is he;
And rich and poor, and young and old, rejoice
Under his spiritual sway. He hath vouchsafed
To me some portion of a kind regard,
And something also of his inner mind
Hath he imparted; but I speak of him
As he is known to all."

WORDSWORTH, "Excursion," Book V.

UNIVERS[illegible] OF [illegible]FORN[illegible]

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

IT had been expected that Dr. Edward Everett Hale would write for this magazine a prefatory note on the centenary of the birth of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, to accompany what we are printing, for the second time, from Dr. Hale's pen, written at the time of the death of his friend and fellow-townsman nearly fifteen years ago. As the Holmes centenary is approaching (Dr. Holmes was born August 29, 1809) there seemed to us nothing more fitting than to print once more a part at least of the admirable sketch of Dr. Holmes' career written for us by Dr. Hale and published in this REVIEW in November, 1894.

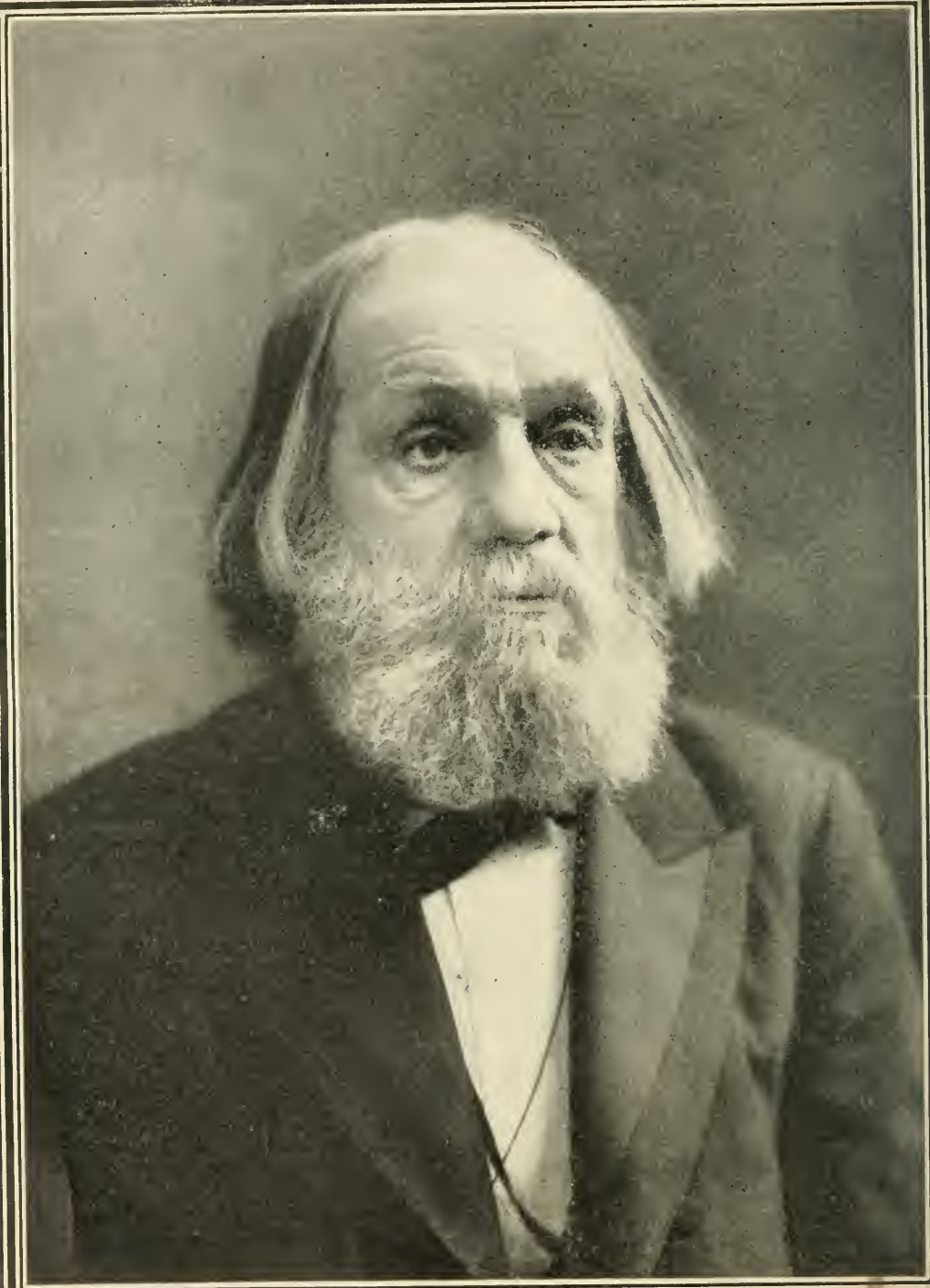
Dr. Holmes attained the age of eighty-five. Dr. Hale, who was thirteen years younger, was born April 3, 1822, and was, therefore, past the age of eighty-seven when he died on June 10, in his old home at Roxbury, which is now part of Boston. For six years past Dr. Hale had been chaplain of the United States Senate, and he was a notable figure, through these last years of his life, at the nation's capital. His patriotism was so lofty, his faith in the whole country and its future so strong, that it was pleasant for his friends to see him in his octogenarian years honored among the country's leaders and making every circle that he entered better and happier for his presence.

Although his name has so long been associated with those of the great men of letters and of reform movements of the New England school,—Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Longfellow, Whittier, and a dozen others,—Dr. Hale was a more truly national personage, in his knowledge and sympathies, than were any of the other New England thinkers and leaders. His early training under his father in the office of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* was broadening, and he was out in the world and mingling with men at a very early age, graduating from Harvard College while only seventeen. (He was just about to observe the seventieth anniversary of his graduation in the Class of 1839.)

After leaving college he got som[illegible] experience as a reporter and cor[illegible] at Washington. At the approa[illegible] eightieth birthday shortly after [illegible] ment from his pastorate in Bost[illegible] year before he was made chapla[illegible] Senate, Dr. Hale visited Washington and was invited to luncheon at the White House. He had not been in that historic building for perhaps a year or two; and while waiting for the President to appear he entertained the present writer with some of those delightful recollections which made his conversation always charming and noteworthy. He spoke of Washington as it was in 1840. He had been interested in the political campaign of that year, which resulted in the election of Harrison and Tyler.

Happening to lift his eyes, in the room where he was waiting, to the portraits of President Tyler and Mrs. Tyler, he recalled the time when it was his custom to drop in very often in the afternoon to have a cup of tea with the lady of the White House. This was in 1841, Harrison having died a few weeks after his inauguration in March of that year. Dr. Hale's picture of the pleasant simplicity of life at the White House when he was a Washington correspondent, sixty-eight years ago, was as detailed and vivid as if he were portraying something that had happened the day before.

But this was not the end of Dr. Hale's reminiscences of Mrs. Tyler, apropos of the portrait hanging on the wall before him. Twenty years later, in 1861, he was attached to the personal staff of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, in the capacity of secretary, and had charge of General Butler's correspondence. General Butler was on the James River in Virginia. One day he received a letter from an irate lady complaining that the Federal troops were milking the cows on her plantation. The lady proved to be Mrs. Tyler, widow of the former President, who had been kind to the youthful Hale at Washington in the early forties. Of course, Dr. Hale was glad to follow General Butler's instructions, and not only to express regret, but to give Mrs. Tyler every assurance that her plantation should be unmolested. Here was a man who was doing good work as a newspaper writer and cor[illegible] and who [illegible] in our [illegible] that he [illegible] ced his [illegible] had at- [illegible] ninetieth



Photograph by Davis & Eickemeyer N. Y.

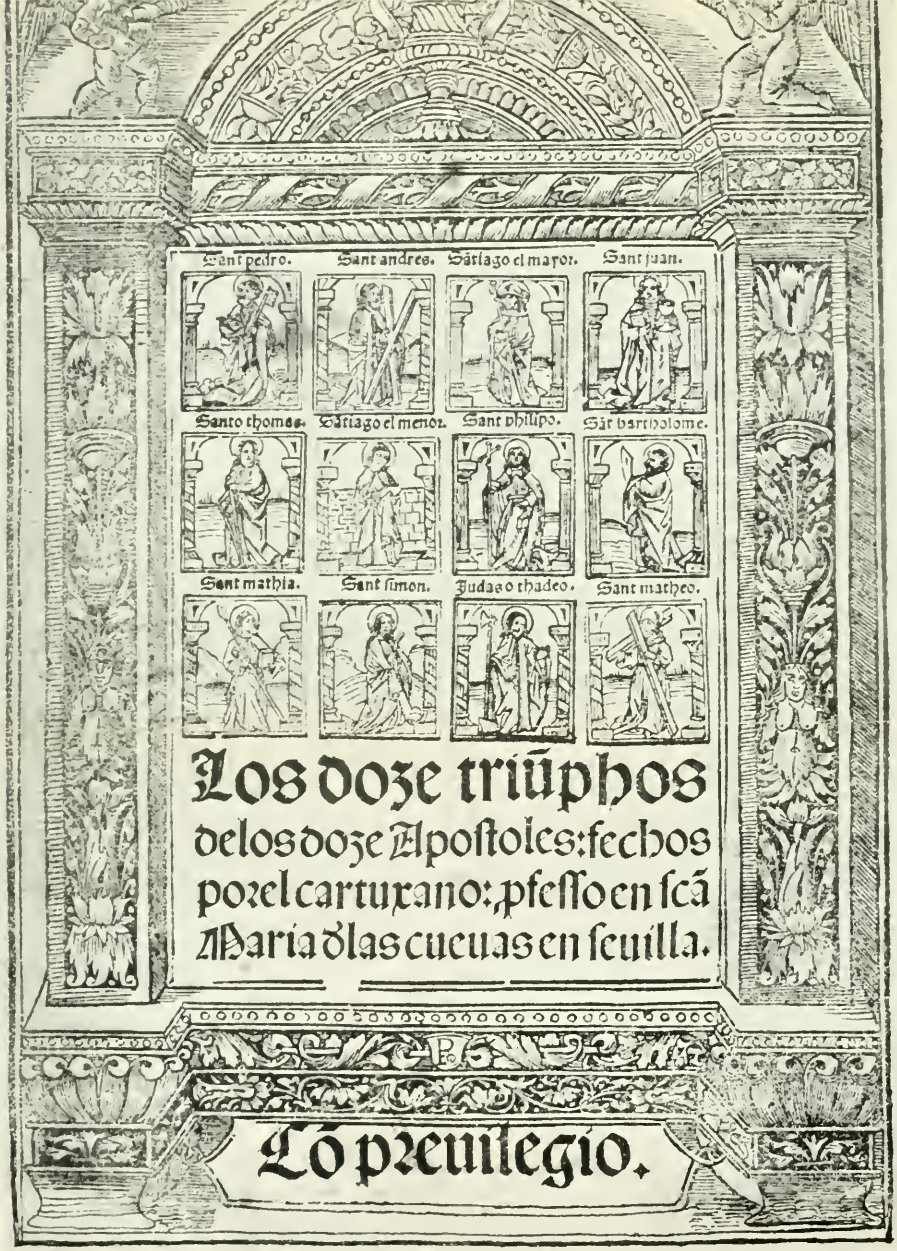
DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

(Born, April 3, 1822; died, June 10, 1909.)

THE WORLD MAP BY ORONCE FINEE FROM GRYNAEUS, NOVUS ORBIS.

PARIS, 1532.

See Item No. 4922.



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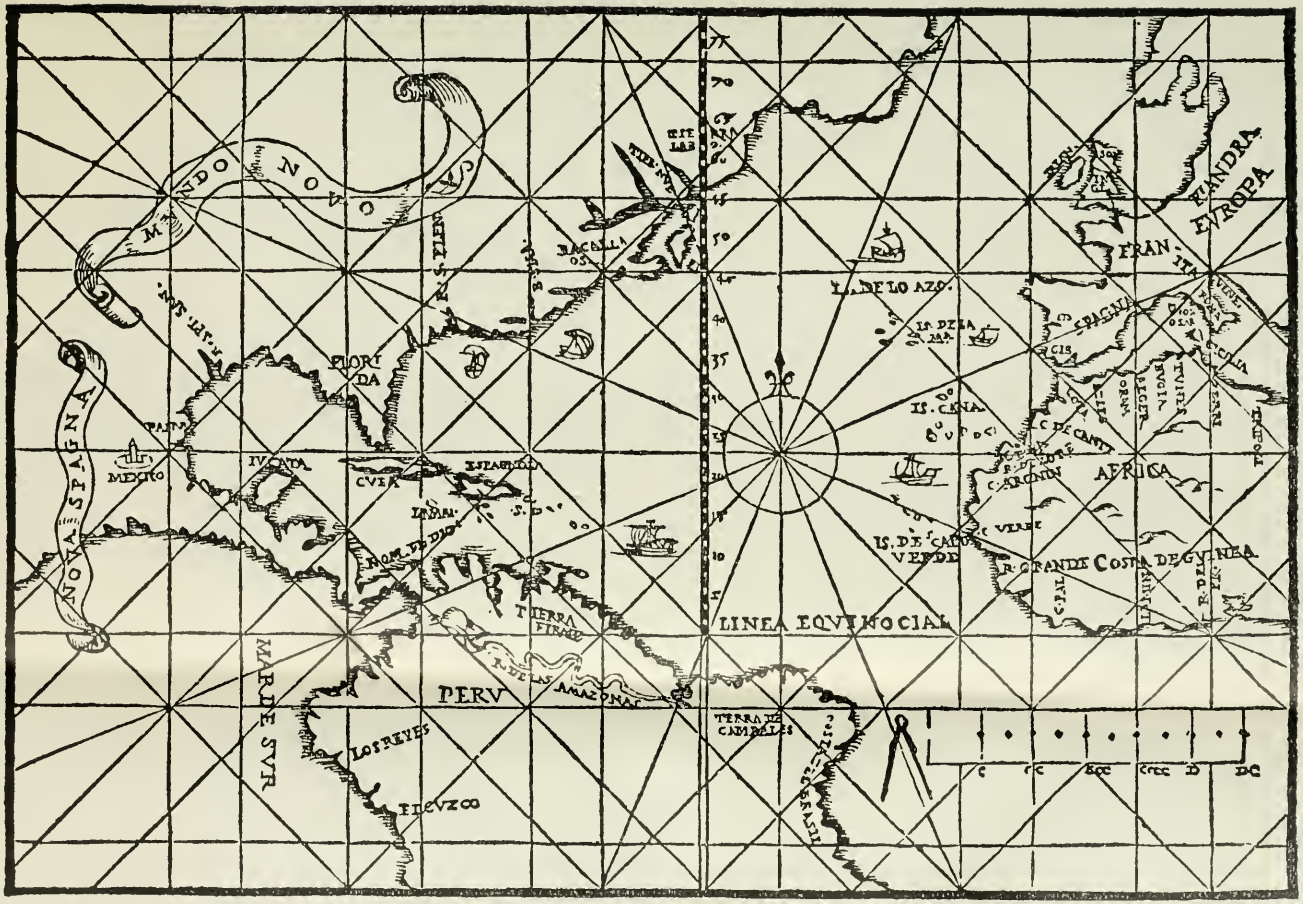
JUAN DE PADILLA, LOS DOZE TRIUMPHOS DE LOS DOZE APOSTLES.



No. 78. Medina. L'Arte del navegar. Venice 1554.

(*Original size.*)

73 Bisselius, Joa., S. J. Argonauticon Americanorum, s. historiae periculorum Petri de Victoria, ac sociorum ejus ll. XV. München 1647. 16 mo. With nice frontisp. (by Kilian) and a full-page map of America. Old vellum. 48.—

Palau I. 230. Ternaux, Nr. 661. Not in Sabin.

Bisselius had added a long, and learned commentary to his translation of the Jesuit Pedro Govea de Victoria travels. These very interesting relations concern especially Central and South America, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, Chile, Peru, Brazil etc., and give full particulars of the customs of the natives, geogr. situation, cities etc. and the stories of the discoveries by Columbus, Almagro, Vespucci, the enterprises of the Welsers etc., partly from earlier sources. Good copy. Name on title.

74 Franck, S. Weltbuch : spiegel u. bildtniss des gantzen erdbodens . . . nemlich in Asiam, Aphricam, Europam u. Americam. Auch aller darin begriffner Länder eygenschafft, u. d. einwoner namen, gestalt, leben, wesen, religion, glauben, . . . auch etwas von new gefundenen Welten u. Inseln. Tübingen, Morhard, 1534. Fol. 250 ll. Vellum. 75.—

Harrisse I. 197. Steiff, p. 195, 160: „Die Editio princeps der bekannten Kosmographie Seb. Francks der ersten, welche überhaupt in deutscher Sprache geschrieben worden." On leaf 210 vo: „America das vierdt Buch diser Geographey". Cont. on ll. 210 vo. until 237 ro the discoveries made by P. Aliaris, Chr. Columbus, Vespucci, Cortez, J. and L. Vartomannus, etc.

Fine copy.

75 (Grynaeus, S. and J. Huttichius). Novus orbis regionum ac insularum veteribus incognitarum, una c. tabula cosmographica. Basle, Joh. Hervagius, 1555. Fol. Original binding of wooden boards, cov. w. calf and richly decorated w. roll-produced borders of biblical scenes sign. H. B. 1559 (cf. Haebler I. 39, 1); with title: *Novus orbis* and date: *1559;* 2 clasps. 120.—

Harrisse, p. 230, 236, 296. Rare edition of this most interesting collection of voyages and discoveries in the New World enlarged by the relation of Ferd. Cortez "De insulis noviter inventis" and some other relations. Without the map of the world which is wanting as in most copies.

Bound with: Herold, B. J. Originum ac germanicarum antiquitatum libri, leges videlicet Salicae, Allemannorum, Saxonum, Angliorum, etc. Basel, Henricpetri, 1557.

Exceptionally fine copy in a very interesting contemporary binding of best preservation.

76 Lerius, J. Historia navigationis in Brasiliam quae et America dicitur, qua describitur autoris navigatio, Villagagnonis in America gesta, Brasiliensium victus et mores. Ed. II. Genf, Vignon, 1594. 8 vo. W. 7 full-page woodcuts and a folded plate repres. the battle between the Tououquinambaults and Margaiats. Contemp. calf. 48.—

Brunet III. 1004. Rare second Latin edition of the famous travel of Lery with the report of the exiled French calvinists under Villagagnon. Contains important details on manners and customs of the inhabitants.

Fine copy with the very rare woodcut-plate. The binding and the first and last ll. sl. dam. by worms.

77 Mallat, J. Les Philippines. Histoire, géographie, moeurs, agriculture, industrie et commerce. 2 vol. de texte et Atlas. Paris 1846. in-8. et in-fol. Av. 1 carte pliée, 2 tables et 10 pl., dont 5 en chromolith., représ. des types indigènes. Toile. 48.—

Brunet VI. 28. 224. Pardo de Tavera, Bibl. Filip., p. 245, 1591. Ouvrage rare et important pour l'ethnographie des Iles Philippines. L'auteur entreprit 3 voyages pour les Philippines dont le premier eut lieu en 1838. Une pl. de l'atlas contient une chanson philippine, suivie de la musique. — Qq. rouss. et taches d'eau insignif. par endroits.

78 Medina, P. L'Arte del navegar, in la qual si contengono le regole, dechiarationi, secreti, & avisi, alla bona navegation necessarii. Trad. de lingua Spagn. in volgar Italiano (by V. Paletino de Corzula). Venice 1554. 4 to. W. large woodcut on title, many fine woodcut diagrams & initials and a large map of the world. Old limp vellum. 300.—

Palau V, 121. The first Italian edition. A most remarkable book on account of the full-page map, the left half of which shows the New World (Florida, Newfoundland, Labrador, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Yucatan, etc.)

The map is interesting on account of the exact delineation of the Isthmus of Panama, its original is one of the few maps printed in the Pyrenean Peninsula, before 1560.

Only three Spanish maps of that period were known to Nordenskiöld, including this. "This seems to be almost the whole contribution during the earliest period of printed cartographical literature from the countries, from which the New World and the South East passage to India were discovered, and from which hundreds of the most important voyages of discovery started during that period" (Nordenskiöld, Facs. Atlas).

Fine copy. On the title and last leaf a stamp has been removed.

See Reproduction, page 16.

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